

DISTRESSING EPISODES

Several most distressing scenes occurred at the trial of Frank Johnson for the murder of little Simeon Wharton, during the continuation of the trial in Judge Robinson's court yesterday morning.

Mrs. Wharton broke down repeatedly. The first time was at a point in her direct examination when Johnson's reappearance after he and the child had been missed was revealed. Yet it almost seemed, on the next occasion, that her first outburst of grief had somewhat relieved her pent-up feelings so as to give the poor woman more control of herself. For the ordeal was a more severe one, while the paroxysm of emotion was quicker over. This was when the cut and stained garments of her slaughtered boy were offered for her identification.

Yet none of those scenes of positive mental agony were in reality so painful for the reflections of outsiders as the calm narrative Mrs. Wharton gave of the harsh manner in which her husband had compelled her to receive Johnson into their home as a boarder and lodger—their home that the man, whether in malice or madness, was fated to blight by a deed of atrocity too horrible to describe. Viewed in the light of the sequel, the stern insistence of the head of the house that his overworked wife should receive such an addition to their already over-sized household can be regarded only as a piece of weird infatuation.

THE MOTHER'S GRIEF.

Mrs. Wharton broke down, weeping aloud on the stand, in the midst of her direct examination. Mr. Prosser's questions had led her through the search for her missing boy until she had sent Johnson away to look for him. This was after 12 o'clock noon on January 3.

"What happened after this?" The question reopened the floodgates of the mother's grief so that she wept aloud and failed in utterance of words. At the suggestion of Mr. Prosser the court ordered a recess.

Mrs. Wharton had told about Johnson's reappearance after he and the child were discovered missing. Johnson appeared exactly when the whistle blew at 12 o'clock. He came through the front gate and witness met him. Johnson had on the same clothes as when she saw him swinging Simeon under the mango tree. The sleeves of his frock were dirty, so was his vest, so was his pants. It looked like red earth dirt.

Johnson was changed, pale. His face was dirty, but not very. The man was somewhat trembling. "Where is my son, Simeon?" You were the last one with him. You disappeared and he disappeared." Thus she spoke to him. "I left Simeon on the swing where you saw him, and I went away," Johnson answered.

"You have my boy," the mother insisted on telling him. "I think you have hidden my child."

"What could I have done to my boy's child?" was the evasive answer. Mrs. Wharton persisted in asking him where was her child, and Johnson replied that he left Simeon playing with the other children and he himself went over to the windmill. The mother insisted that he had taken her child and every time she did so "he trembled all the more."

"It was on that account," the witness said, "that I thought he had my child and that he had hidden him."

She told her husband, Ichimoto, and the man came. Johnson, having been told to go with the Japanese and look for Simeon, went to his room and put on a black coat. Then he was dressed the same as in the morning. He told Mrs. Wharton he was going and called Ichimoto to go with him.

"You go and find my child," the mother said to Johnson. "Yes," he answered and then went down to the government road with the Japanese. Johnson was ahead on starting out, but Mrs. Wharton did not see the men down the road.

"What happened after this?" Mr. Prosser asked. Interpreter Hopkins had not the opportunity to interpret what seemed to most others in the courtroom but incoherent wailing as the poor woman attempted to answer. Recess brought relief to the distressing situation.

"My son Simeon is lost! God help me!" are the words the interpreter heard.

OTHER SAD EPISODES.

Again, when different parts of the child's garments were at separate times shown Mrs. Wharton, she burst into sobs as she identified the exhibits.

Details of the search for Simeon, when everybody about the place had been stirred out, were given by the witness minutely. A Chinaman enlisted in the quest had asked her for a quarter to pay a fortune-telling countryman of his for advice, and it was the necromancer's directions to search the brush and the cane which resulted in the discovery of the first clue. This was the child's pants.

The narration of the finding of severed members of the victim was as distressing to all who heard it as to the witness herself. There were moist eyes all around the courtroom.

WHARTON'S BAD MISTAKE.

Henry Wharton was placed in a not enviable light, either as a considerate husband or a man of discretion in selecting friends, by his wife's testimony. The story was told by the poor woman after the recess taken on account of the breakdown. Beginning on the occasion of the second time she had seen Frank Johnson, it ran this way:

"It was one day in September. We were sitting at the time when Johnson arrived. My cousin went out to meet him. They had a talk and Johnson said he wanted to stay there because he was out of employment in Honolulu. My husband consented and then Johnson asked him if he could give him

stronghold. My husband told him he could not, but if he wanted employment he could go to the plantation, where there was lots to do.

"Next morning Johnson went to the plantation and returned and told my husband that he had got work there and that he would stay with us. My husband spoke to me about Johnson living in the house. I told my husband I did not want him in the house, because I was in a delicate condition, and with our own two children and our adopted children we had a large family and I had enough to do.

"My husband spoke up and said: 'What is the feeling here?' Johnson is a friend of mine and I call him my child and I feel to him as my father. I told my husband that would be all right if it was not for my condition. I would have to get up early in the morning to get food for him. My husband spoke up sharply and said: 'It is with the sweat of your brow that you are to earn your living and you are to obey my instructions.'

"I obeyed to say anything further, because I did not know what would come out of it. My husband was so angry at the time, I decided to myself to keep quiet.

"Johnson came to live with us. At the time there was no bargain whether he should pay or not, but at the end of September he paid \$5.00 for his board and lodging. After he paid that amount I said to myself that it was insufficient. Beef was high, butter was high, all provisions were dear, and I asked if Johnson could not pay \$8.50 a month. When Johnson returned I said to him that I considered \$8.50 was fair for board and lodging and washing would be \$1.50 more, which would be \$10 altogether. And he consented. He remained a boarder for about four months, to the time when the boy was killed. He worked on the plantation all that time except Sunday. He did not work every day until the death of the boy. He ceased work at Christmas. He told me on the Saturday he was not going to work because he was sick."

Juror Soper—"She said she objected to Johnson at the time he came. Did she object on account of the extra work he would give her, or did she have an intuitive objection to him?"

Mrs. Wharton—"It was on account of the work I had to do and on account of our large family."

JOHNSON'S CHRISTMAS.

Mrs. Wharton, at the afternoon session, told about Johnson's conduct from the time he knocked off work until the day little Simeon was killed. Johnson told her on Christmas Day he was going to bring a gallon of wine to the house and entertain his friends. She objected, didn't like anything like that in the house. There would be a liability of bad language, which the children should not hear. She told him to take the wine elsewhere and drink it, and when he got over his drunk he could come back.

She said Johnson might have drunk liquor outside, but she never saw him intoxicated. On her refusal to allow him to bring the wine, Johnson told her she was "mean and especially on the Lord's Day"—referring to Christmas. "I told him I would give him his fill of food, but as to liquor or whiskey I would have nothing to do with it," Mrs. Wharton testified.

HE LOOKED FIERCE.

Johnson got frightfully angry—she knew this from his fierce looks. He went away and did not return all day. She saw him next the following morning, Tuesday, when she called him from his room to take breakfast with the family. She did not take any notice of his demeanor. He did not go to work that day. After breakfast he went out on the veranda with her husband, and after she cleared off the table she went out, when she spoke to Johnson about a change in his countenance. He replied that he was not feeling well. The same day he went to see Dr. Wood. There was a cut on his ear, but she did not know whether or not that was the cause of his seeing the doctor.

Johnson stayed with them until January 3. There was a difference meantime between him and the Japanese washerwoman. This woman had come for her pay, but Mrs. Wharton put her off, saying Johnson had not paid for his last month's washing. When he did she would pay the Japanese woman.

When the woman left Johnson called after her, asking her to take some of his dirty clothes. She refused unless paid for previous work. Mrs. Wharton interpreted their conversation between them. Johnson was very angry when told what the Japanese woman had said. Mrs. Wharton took it that he was angry at herself. He went away grumbling.

Next time she saw him was on the morning of January 3. It was the previous day that the conversation about the washing was held. Johnson, on the morning of the fatal day, wore black pants, a black vest and a woolen creamlike shirt. A shirt with many reddish stains was shown the witness, which she said was that which Johnson wore on that morning. Her direct examination was concluded at 2:35.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mrs. Wharton, cross-examined by Mr. Harrison, did not depart from her direct evidence on the appearance of the grounds near her home. She judged from the large number of people who visited the spot that the vegetation must have been beaten down considerably about the place where Simeon's body was found. Yet she had not gone to the place since that day and all she had actually seen was the cane visible from her sleeping room and other points at her home. She had never gone to the place since the sorrowful day.

JOHNSON WAS SOBER.

Witness did not have any conversation with Johnson when he was swinging Simeon, and did not then notice anything strange about his manner. He was not drunk. She did not watch Simeon swinging long—just took a look and saw him and the other children. At breakfast that morning Johnson was all right. He was not under the influence of liquor. He talked quite rationally. After breakfast he went to the washerwoman's, she knew because he told her he was going, and he went out in that direction. There

LATE NEWS NOTES

From Coast Files.

The tariff war between Austria and Serbia has ended.

The plague has reappeared at Breda, New South Wales.

San Francisco police are raiding the Chinese gambling joints.

It is announced that the Kaiser will yield in the Morocco dispute.

It is officially denied that King Charles of Roumania is sick.

The town of Brooklyn, Miss., has been destroyed by a tornado.

An unprecedented demand for fruit trees is reported from Fresno.

Old magazines are wanted for the sick in the hospitals of Panama.

Secretary Bonaparte wants the people to agitate for a bigger navy.

The two-cent railway fare bill has been beaten in the Iowa legislature.

Tomas Estrada Palma has been formally elected President of Cuba.

The Mexican government has announced a purpose to own all railroads.

John M. Thayer, former United States Senator from Nebraska, is dead.

Professor Kroutz of Kiel has announced the discovery of a new comet.

Rockefeller lost three millions in the late slump in traction stocks in Chicago.

Six lives and a dozen vessels were lost during a storm on the Atlantic on March 20.

Russian revolutionists have asked permission to publish a daily paper in Nagasaki.

De Witte is using all possible efforts to protect the Jews in Russia from persecution.

Mayor Danne of Chicago is still hard at work on the municipal ownership proposition.

William Rockefeller, brother of the head of Standard Oil, has cancer of the tongue.

John D. Rockefeller is reported to be so ill that his family is alarmed for his life.

It is reported that eight thousand persons perished in the Formosa earthquakes.

The Countess of Castellane has once more declared a purpose to persist in her divorce suit.

The big mill at the Camp Bird Mine, Ouray, Colorado, has been destroyed by an avalanche.

An electric conduit system of street cars will be put in on Market street in San Francisco.

Canadian officials fear serious trouble growing out of the coal miners' strikes in Alberta.

Mary Duffy, a telephone girl of Denver, has won a millionaire husband, by name James Doyle.

Either Thomas F. Ryan or J. Pierpont Morgan will be made American banker to the Pope.

The political fight in California is opened, Governor Pardee being a candidate for re-election.

A Chicago letter carrier who worked an hour overtime at Christmas has been fined for doing it.

Count Boni de Castellane will use the money given him by his wife to go into the wine business.

Prof. Perry of Harvard has refused a call to head the new department of philosophy at Stanford.

It is said that there is no harbor in the Philippines that will accommodate the floating drydock Dewey.

The Russian parliamentary elections are said to have been a farce, owing to government interference.

The Kurds in Eastern Turkey have been holding up food supplies belonging to American missionaries.

The wedding of William Waldorf Astor and Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw will take place in April.

The Fresno Raisin Growers' Combine has come to an end, and the packers are now in control of the market.

Lady Mary Hamilton, the richest woman in England, is engaged to be married to the Marquis of Graham.

William Ennis and wife, of Glasgow, Kentucky, having five children of their own, have adopted eleven more.

Two promoters have filed plans with the Board of Public Works of San Francisco for a tunnel under the bay.

A large part of the town of Visalia, California, is under water, and the old bed of Tulare lake is said to be filling up.

Three men are in Belem Prison, City of Mexico, for having killed an old

was nothing strange in his appearance at the time. Next time she saw him was at the swing. She was too far away to notice the condition of his clothes then. They were clean at breakfast time, as was Johnson's face.

BREAKFAST TALK.

At the breakfast table Johnson asked where Mr. Wharton was, and witness told him he had gone to Honolulu. Answering him further she told him the lawyers had sent for Mr. Wharton. Johnson did not say anything about what he was going to do during the day.

When he came back at 12 o'clock she observed the change in his appearance and his stained clothes. She noticed no stains of blood on his clothes or hands. His hands appeared soiled, not as if they had been plunged in mud, but merely as if coated with dust.

"You said he looked pale?" Mr. Harrison questioned. "Did he look excited?"

"It was only at the time I questioned him about Simeon," Mrs. Wharton replied, "and when I told him that Simeon was last seen with him, that he turned pale and trembled."

WAS UNSUSPECTING.

Witness gave no further thought, prior to Simeon's disappearance, to the trouble over Johnson's washing. She said she had enough work to keep her thoughts busy otherwise.

Mrs. Wharton's cross-examination had not been concluded when the court rose for the day at 4 p. m.

Attorney General Peters is in constant attendance at the trial watching the legal points, while Deputy Attorney General Prosser does the chief examining of witnesses. Chester Doyle, the department detective, is also in attendance.

senator at Tolosa, who they said was a witch.

Senator Deper is said to be recovering in health in the New Jersey sanatorium to which he was taken some time ago.

Rockefeller is a practical prisoner in his home at Lakewood, New Jersey, protected from process servers by an armed guard.

The success of the New York subway has created a boom in suburban real estate out of which many fortunes are being made.

San Francisco school children will probably be given the entire management of the coming celebration of the Fourth of July.

Flames destroyed a vaudeville theater at Juneau while a fire-eater was doing his stunt, and the fire-eater was burned to death.

Former President Grover Cleveland is resting in Florida from his labors in connection with the Equitable Insurance Company.

The tour of the Prince of Wales in India was a fiasco, the natives showing no enthusiasm whatever over the presence of royalty.

Terry McGovern, former champion lightweight pugilist, was beaten and dragged by the hair by his wife for flirting with other women.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West show was refused permission to open in Genoa because of the existence of infectious disease among the horses.

Rev. Madison C. Peters of New York has created consternation among his parishioners by his sermon against the cocktail habit among women.

Young Elliot F. Shepard will be permitted by the French authorities to escape with a fine for running over and killing a young girl with his auto.

A warrant has been issued for Walter Scott, the Death Valley spectacular rider, upon a charge of shooting at men who went to look at his mine.

Bellamy Storer resigned the post of Minister to Austro-Hungary because President Roosevelt refused his request to be transferred to some other post.

Adelina Patti has had a young woman instructing her how to sing as well at 65 as in her youth, and so another farewell tour may be anticipated.

An application has been made to the City Council of Eureka, California, for a franchise for a railway which it is said is to run from Humboldt bay to Wyoming.

A number of efforts, none of them so far successful, have lately been made to wreck suburban electric cars in San Francisco by placing ties across their tracks.

Colonel Dennis Geary, who passed through Honolulu in command of the California Heavy Artillery with the first military expedition to Manila in 1898, is dead.

The Eureka, California, Times called Evangelist Bulglin a liar for reflecting on the chastity of the women of Eureka, and the preacher has sued the paper for libel.

The company controlling the San Francisco street car system has a plan to tunnel California street hill and reach the Western Addition without climbing Nob hill.

The labor union men of Chicago will boycott the City Directory Company by having their names kept out of the book. Two hundred thousand are said to be in the movement.

The Spanish ministers have placed their resignations in the hands of the king, compelling him to postpone his intended trip to the Canary Islands until the crisis is over.

The twenty-year-old daughter of Bishop Tyler, of the People's United Church at Omaha, Nebraska, has been found in an opium den at Spokane.

The girl is a common vagrant.

John Armstrong Chanler has sued Town Topics for \$50,000 for libel because the paper made improper charges against his former wife, Amelia Rives Chanler-Troubetzkoi.

M. George Bakhteff, the new Russian Ambassador to Japan, raised a row in San Francisco because neither the St. Francis nor the Palace Hotel would give rooms to his wife's dogs.

Leonora Gunning of Santa Rosa, California, has brought suit for divorce from her husband, Alfred Gunning, on statutory grounds, after having been married to him for seventy-five years.

Uncle Sam's contingent fund for diplomatic service is exhausted, and as Congress has failed to make an appropriation all diplomatic and consular officers have been notified to make no more drafts.

United States Circuit Judge Morrow has decided that the Southern Pacific owns the entire Oakland waterfront, thereby shutting out the Gould Western Pacific. The case will go to the United States Supreme Court.

Senator Flint has reported from the Pacific Islands Committee the bill providing for filling in a portion of the Honolulu Naval Station site, known as "the Reef," with material dredged from the harbor at a cost of \$35,000.

Standard Oil Magnates Henry H. Rogers and James D. Archbold, lately visited the White House to present their side of the trust business to the President, and to deny that Rockefeller is the manager of the concern.

Dr. Parkhurst says that the President's telegram to General Wood following the slaughter of the Moros was the act of a pagan. Wood's act, says Parkhurst, was no more a brilliant feat in arms than smoking a rat out of a hole would be.

Miss Hallie Jinks, nurse in the Arizona Insane Asylum, has been arrested on a charge of murdering a patient. The lunatic would not keep quiet, and the nurse compelled silence by holding a handkerchief saturated with turpentine to the unfortunate's nose.

Kuropatkin says that the reason he was beaten was that the Russian army in Manchuria was not properly equipped.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was refused admittance to the casino at Monte Carlo because he had on a colored

shirt. The English Liberal government will cut on and to the importation of Chinese coolies to work in the African colonies.

The officers of the Missouri Federation accused of the murder of ex-Governor Steinbock of Idaho have pleaded not guilty.

THE DISCHARGE OF YOUNG CRABBE

Editor Advertiser: In your issue of yesterday, you spoke of Sheriff Brown asking young Crabbe to resign and gave his reason for so doing. From the standpoint of one who is not interested in the matter one way or the other, only to see fair play, it does seem to me unbecomingly, and would better have been unsaid than said for more reasons than one.

In the first place it is more natural for a son (if he is a dutiful one) to help his father's interests along, than to help an outsider. That is natural, ay, that's human nature. Secondly, by Sheriff Brown's act he places himself in the very same predicament that Sheriff Henry was blamed for, of which there was such a howl from the Brown faction, for discharging two or three from the force for being too previous in politics against him, the only difference being Henry had some cause, by the very acts of those themselves whom he let out, which everyone knew, while Sheriff Brown's act to young Crabbe does not seem to have had cause for so doing, unless, perhaps, he might imagine Crabbe was working against him secretly.

When Sheriff Henry discharged those above mentioned he did the right thing, for they made no bones of airing their views against him, who was at the time a candidate for Sheriff against Brown, he being their superior officer and they working under him.

In order to have discipline in the ranks, he had no other course to pursue than the one he did, to wit, discharge them. It would have altogether been better for them to hand in their resignations long before, if they felt they could not conscientiously work in harmony with him or in his favor, which would have saved a good deal of ill feeling amongst those concerned. But they chose to weather it out in a sort of "sink or swim" fashion, consequently got their just dues by being discharged.

But not so in Brown's act towards young Crabbe (although somewhat similar), therefore take exceptions, from the mere fact he has not done as yet anything that would justify him in asking for his resignation. We do not hear that young Crabbe has been round running the Sheriff down, or damning the Governor and calling the powers that be liars.

When asked by the Sheriff if he was going to work for his father, he replied manfully, "that was his intention." That did not infer he was then working for his father's candidacy. We certainly would infer, however, by his answer, that when the time came he certainly would.

What other answer could Sheriff Brown expect from a dutiful son than what he gave, when his father's interests were involved? Did he expect he would work for him when his father was a candidate for the same position he was running for? If he did, he does not understand human nature, and the sooner he learns the better.

If he leaves at the end of the month as per order, that settles it, but if he was allowed to remain in the present position I am persuaded when the time came that he must get out and work for his father's candidacy he will act like a man and send in his resignation and give his reason for so doing, and not go about it in a sort of "sink or swim" fashion as others had done before, as mentioned above.

FAIR PLAY.

Honolulu, March 28, 1906.

MONEY TO BE RAISED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

dies and gentlemen, baths, lockers, dining room, kitchen, and a broad lanai running all around the main building. Stone is favored as the material for the construction of the first story of the club house, at least, as there is plenty of that material on the lands of the club, the Rooke place in upper Nuuanu valley.

A building committee to go over the plans and submit a final draft was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Adams, Holloway, McNerny and Sorenson, the last named being added to the committee because of his competence to give advice as to the laying out of a road to reach the club grounds. This road will probably lead into the place from Nuuanu street.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Thayer, Holloway and Hutchins was named to prepare and send out a circular to all subscribers and to all other persons who might desire to join the club or be interested in it, setting forth the plans for the club in all details.

This circular will be sent out at once, in order to secure a big turn out at the mass meeting next week. And in preparation for that meeting, the gentlemen who met last night will get together at the same place next Wednesday evening and perfect all the preliminaries of the organization. Then the mass meeting will have definite plans to act upon.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The quick relief afforded by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in cases of whooping cough, makes it a favorite with the mothers of small children. This remedy liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, keeps the rough hoarse and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Yesterday Acting Governor Atkinson approved the charter of the Sociedad de San Benito de Hawaii, which is a Portuguese Benevolent organization.

JAPANESE NOT WANTED

"The big railway contracting firms who are building the Western Pacific railway from San Francisco to Tokyo have thrown out all their Japanese laborers, and are getting men from Italy and Germany to do the construction work on the line," said U. A. McGrail, a young San Francisco business man who passed through Honolulu on the Korea yesterday. Mr. McGrail is en route to Shanghai, where he goes to take charge of the Oriental business of the big merchandising house of Getz Brothers, and has until lately been connected with Armour & Co. in San Francisco.

"The contractors found that they could not rely upon the Japanese laborers," continued Mr. McGrail. "They would not work, and could not be depended upon to stay with the job when they would get at it. The Western Pacific, which as you know is the western extension of the Gould lines, is contracted to be finished on the first of January, 1907, and the contractors could not afford to monkey with an unreliable labor element. They had to have men who would work, and who would stay with the work, and they have gone to the eastern states and to Europe for them."

"California is full of these men now, and they are all as busy as they can be. They are strung along the whole line of the road, and it will probably be finished in contract time—all but the San Francisco terminals. There is a fight with the Southern Pacific about those, which may require some time for its settlement."

"San Francisco is full of idle Japanese. There are thousands of them there—and none of them very willing to work. They prefer to hang around the city, and to stay in the offices of the employment agents, playing their checker games. They are not even dependable as house servants. Why, at my house we have a record of seven Japanese servants coming and going in one week. A man does not like such lightning change work as that in his domestic menage."

The San Francisco Chronicle of March 18 prints this: "The executive board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League at the meeting held last evening, received a communication from State Labor Commissioner W. V. Stafford stating that a contractor engaged in constructing part of the Western Pacific Railroad in Butte county, found the Japanese laborers unsatisfactory and was obliged to discharge 700 of the Mongolians and replace them with white laborers."

"P. H. McCarthy reported that he had addressed large assemblies during his recent visit in the East in seven cities on the Mongolian immigration question and found that the trades-unionists are only fairly well informed on the question, while others are indifferent or apathetic, and he urged the league to carry its educational work into the industrial centers of the East and the Middle West, and to have speakers address large conventions. Walter Macarthur suggested that mass meetings be held in this city next July during the convention of the National Educational Association, and enlighten the teachers of the whole United States upon the importance of excluding Mongolian labor from this country. Arrangements are in progress for a monster mass meeting to be held on Sunday, May 6, in honor of the first anniversary of the league."

CARTER SPEAKS AT REDLANDS

REDLANDS, March 17.—The "smoker